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FOR CONGRESS,
ROBERT MALLORY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1861.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.—The vote in Tennessee was yesterday taken, and the result is as follows:

"Of course the vote will be largely in favor of secession, for, in the greater part of the State, there will be no freedom of suffrage."

The ballot will control the ballot-box. He who takes in hand a ballot for the Union must take his life in his hand too.

We have been told, that the friends of the Union in Nashville are ready to vote for the Union.

We have little doubt, that, if they make a general attempt to execute their re-

solve, this day will be a bloody one in their city. Well, the brave assertion of human rights, even when it is not worth a vast deal of human blood.

The question is sometimes asked what is

the import and obligation of the oath required by law to be taken by the members of the Home Guard and of the State Guard.

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The Lincoln Administration is guilty of

a usurpation of power and of a disregard of

the Constitution, the oath binds the taker to

oppose the Administration in a legal manner,

but not to throw off all the departments of

the Government, nor to promote the secession

of Kentucky from the Union.

And, by a recent act of this

Legislature, the oath has been extended to the private members

of the Home and State Guards.

It is imagined by some persons that the oath

merely binds the taker to be true and faithful to the Commonwealth of Kentucky; that it is possible to be true and faithful to the Government of the United States and to the Commonwealth of Kentucky without regard to the Constitution of the United States and without being true and faithful to the Government of the United States; and that he, who takes the oath in either of the Guards, would not be guilty of perjury or other offense in so doing.

The question is, whether it is not a treasonable offense to swear under the Constitution of the United States to support the Federal Constitution. An oath to support the Constitution of the United States is not observed by swearing the Constitution, nor by illegal opposition to the executive authorities of the State.

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